

inches in length. The granules had disappeared, leaving only minute spots of brown paler than the body. The third and fourth segments were still so little enlarged as to be noticed only by an entomologist. All the other marks were as before.

July 12th.—The larvae grew to look dusty on the back, and stopped eating.

July 15th.—Pupated. Pupa one and one-half inches long, neither stout nor slender; very dark brown, and coffee-colored between the abdominal segments. Segments honey-combed; wing covers slightly rough; eye covers well defined. There was a slight pointed tubercle at the base of each antenna, close to the eye. Anal hook long, slender, with a bifid tip.

The second larva differed from this description in having much clearer and darker markings, and in being a trifle smaller. In the last moult it was at first bright green with dark green markings, but became brown twenty-four hours later. This one also spun a few threads fastening a leaf to the tin, while the first one did not spin at all. The pupa was a trifle smaller than the first one, and on January 14th, 1895, at 2 P.M., gave a fine ♂ *Amphion nessus*.

RHOPALOMERA XANTHOPS, SP. NOV.

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♂, ♀. Face wholly light yellow, with a small rounded tubercle near the middle. Palpi yellow, blackish at the proximal extremity. Antennae reddish yellow, the first two joints largely, and the third on the upper border, blackish. Front yellow, black or blackish on the anterior margin; no lateral frontal bristles; a pair of minute proclinate ocellar bristles present. Mesonotum reddish brown; when seen from in front with two distinct stripes reaching from the anterior border to about midway on the scutellum; a less distinct, median stripe, a narrow stripe on either side behind the

suture, and the lateral margins in front, all opaque light yellow. Pleurae pitchy brown, mostly shining; a single mesopleural bristle present. Scutellum gently sulcate above, the distal half shining mahogany-colored. Abdomen black or deep reddish black; second, third, fourth and fifth segments each with the sides silvery white; between these spots there are two rows of similarly colored spots, becoming successively smaller, those of the second segment more or less coalescent with the lateral ones. Hypopygium black or pitchy black, shining. Legs pitchy black, the upper part of the femora more reddish; the immediate base of all the tibiae and the first two joints of all the tarsi light yellow; hind tibiae dilated and ciliated, the row of bristles not very strong and not implanted on tubercles. Wings strongly tinged with brown, which is more intense distally in front and about the cross-veins. Length 10–11 mm.

Ten specimens, Yucatan, G. F. Gaumer, Coll. Univ. of Kans. It is possible that this species may be identical with the insufficiently described *R. flaviceps* of Macquart, from New Grenada, but not probable, as there are positive discrepancies in the description of the head, thorax and abdomen. In several specimens the face is for the greater part blackish, probably the result of desiccation.

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES.

In a paper read to the K. böhm. gesellschaft der wissenschaften on November 23d last, Dr. Anton Fritsch, of Prag, announced the discovery in the Permian beds of Bohemia of the larval cases of a caddis-fly. This is the first indication of the existence of insects with a complete metamorphosis in paleozoic times, unless the doubtful fragments found by Dathe in Silesian culm are to be regarded as shards of beetles, or the passages found in certain carboniferous woods are to be credited